

Annual Report

UPON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1910,

BY

BERNARD STEEDMAN,

M.D. (Lond), D.P.H. (Camb.),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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TADCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION FOR 1910.

Miss BETHEL AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1910. The population of the district is estimated to be 28700, an increase of 350 on that of last year. The whole increase has taken place in the Aberford Sub-district, practically in the parishes of Kippax and Allerton-Bywater. The Lock Lane portion of the latter parish shows a tendency to increase somewhat rapidly, new houses being occupied as soon as they are completed. In the other Sub-district the population is probably diminishing slightly especially in the Sherburn Division.

BIRTHS.

804 were registered, giving a birth rate of 28 per thousand. 775 were legitimate and 29 illegitimate. The birth rate has gradually fallen during the last ten years from 33 to its present figure. The average for ten years is now 30.7. For the rural portions of England and Wales the rate last year was 25. The high birth rate in the coal-mining parishes of the Aberford Sub-division accounts for this district being above the average.

DEATHS.

406 deaths took place of persons belonging to the district, which gives a rate of 14.1 per thousand, being the same as last year. This is 1.1 below the average, although slightly higher than that in the rural districts of the whole country, which last year was 13.6. It is a significant fact that the death rate last year of the large towns in England and Wales was 2 per thousand lower than that in the Rural Districts. In the Aberford Sub-district the rate was 13 whilst in the Sherburn Division that was as high as 18.6; due largely to an increased number of deaths from typhoid fever and consumption: 92 deaths were children under 1 year of age. The infantile mortality (that is the number of deaths under 1 year per 1000 births registered) is 114 and is slightly below the average, although higher than that for the whole country in 1910 which was 106. The mortality amongst legitimate infants is 107 and illegitimate 310. 35 infant deaths were registered as premature birth or debility, 13 from convulsions, and 16 from diarrhoeal diseases of which 10 were in Allerton-Bywater parish.

	Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Infantile Mortality.
Whole District	28.0	...	14.1	...	114
Aberford Sub-district	29.7	..	13.0	...	123
Tadcaster ,,	24.8	...	14.6	...	85
Sherburn ,,	25.1	...	18.6	...	114
Allerton Parish	37	...	13	..	
Kippax ,,	32	...	13	...	
Barwick ,,	22	...	13	...	
Tadcaster ,,	25	...	14	...	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

173 cases were notified, viz: 39 typhoid fever, 33 diphtheria, 87 scarlet fever, 13 erysipelas, and 1 puerperal fever. No case of phthisis was reported by the District Medical Officers.

Cases notified and removed to hospital during the last five years.

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Typhoid fever	39	...	17	...	12
Scarlet ,,	87	...	125	...	23
Diphtheria	33	...	42	...	13
Number of Cases } removed to hospital }	74	...	83	...	17
			59	...	56

TYPHOID FEVER.

Of the 33 cases reported 19 were from the South Milford parish, 12 in the village proper and 7 from Gascoigne Wood; at least 5 of these appear to have arisen from direct infection from a previous case in the same family. At Gascoigne Wood filtered water from the Wharfe was used for drinking purposes. The filtering arrangements not being entirely satisfactory, this supply has been abandoned and water from a deep borehole substituted.

For South Milford village a public water supply has at last been installed, although only of a temporary nature.

Milk does not appear to have had any influence in spreading the complaint. These cases have been extraordinarily severe, 7 of the 19 proving fatal.

An isolated case occurred at Tadcaster in August, which may have been contracted at South Milford 3 weeks previously.

With the exception of 4 from Stutton Grove, Tadcaster, in September, all the remaining notifications have been of isolated cases in various parts of the district. 26 were treated in the hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease was prevalent in Kippax during the summer, 18 cases being notified. One was discovered at school although it does not appear to have been responsible for spreading the infection. 6 children affected were under school age. In this outbreak, as is usual both in this disease and scarlet fever, the complaint was probably spread by slight unrecognised cases.

A case of a child reported from Micklefield by the School Medical Officer shows the length of time diphtheria germs may be present in the throat although not causing any symptoms.

Owing to some tonsillitis and discharge from the nose, a swab was taken in October and gave a positive result on bacteriological examination. The child was kept at home and at the end of a week was apparently quite well. During the next 8 weeks I took 6 swabs before the throat was declared to be free from diphtheria bacilli, all this time the family were excluded from school.

SCARLET FEVER.

As usual the disease has practically been confined to the more thickly populated colliery parts of the district. Of the 87 notifications 82 were in the Aberford division, 54 being in Allerton-Bywater parish. The disease has apparently spread chiefly by direct contact out of school. Most of the cases were very mild, about a dozen only being recognised after peeling commenced: that is after the most infectious stage had passed. This accounts for the difficulty in checking spread of the ailment, and also for the fact that hospital isolation has apparently so little effect. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the most dangerous cases are not the reported ones, but those slight and unrecognised ones which go about or even attend school throughout the whole course of the disease. It is unusual to find a second case occurring in a house after a fortnight from the commencement of the first; whereas if the peeling stage were the most infectious (as formerly supposed) the reverse would be the case.

PHTHISIS.

The consideration of various methods of combating the disease has been prominent during the last few months, largely the outcome of a proposal by the County Council to establish a sanatorium for the treatment of cases in the West Riding. The site suggested is near Pateley Bridge the provision being for a hundred cases, at a cost of £15000. A conference of sanitary authorities was held to consider the proposal, and there appeared to be considerable opposition to the County Council's scheme. The Councils seemed anxious to make provision for their own cases, either separately or in combination with one or more neighbouring authorities. Several District Councils have already erected structures on the sites of their isolation hospitals and in other cases smallpox hospitals have been used for the purpose. In almost every instance the provision has been only for patients in the early stage of the disease when the chance of cure or at least some improvement in their condition is probable.

The provision of a hospital for advanced cases does not appear to receive the consideration it requires. This is the most infectious stage of the disease and in order to prevent spread it is essential that some accommodation should be provided for those patients who have not sufficient means of isolation in their own homes. If the affected person be the bread-winner the longer the disease lasts the poorer the family become, and as a rule the less the accommodation and consequently the isolation.

Taking the death returns in this district for the last few years it is seen that for one person in every seven who dies between the ages of 15 and 65 the cause of death is consumption. The total deaths from this complaint being more than twice as many as those from scarlet fever, typhoid and diphtheria together.

On the twenty acres of land (the isolation hospital site) at Garforth Cliff some simple buildings could easily be erected for the treatment of early cases of phthisis. For advanced cases the use of a portion of the smallpox hospital at Sherburn might be considered.

The only measures at present available consist in providing spittoons and disinfectants where a case is notified, and in disinfecting premises after a death from the disease.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The new block is almost complete and the hospital will then have accommodation for the treatment of three diseases concurrently. It is composed of a wooden framework covered on the outside with corrugated zinc and lined internally with expanded metal and cement, thus affording an impervious surface.

It has two large wards for six and four beds respectively, and two single-bedded wards. 2000 cubic feet per bed has been allowed in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board. The total cost has been £820.

The plans and specifications were drawn and the general supervision exercised by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr Driver.

Plans are now complete for an administrative block of similar construction.

A new steam disinfector has been made and erected to a design of the hospital committee. 75 patients were treated in hospital during the year viz: 48 cases of scarlet and 26 of typhoid fever.

HOUSING.

In consequence of the Housing and Town Planning Act and the recent memorandum of the Local Government Board requiring systematic inspection of houses and the keeping of detailed records, much extra work will devolve upon Sanitary

Officials; the present officers having been appointed for the work. During the last few years a good deal has been done under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts particulars of which have been given in previous Annual Reports. The records kept have not, however, been so detailed as those now required. Although under the new Act the District Council makes the closing order for houses unfit for habitation, it is still necessary to apply to the Justices to compel the occupier to leave the premises. I believe this will be more frequently required than under the old procedure where the Justices themselves made the closing order.

The District Council moreover, has to bear the cost of obtaining the order to cease occupying the house.

In March a closing order was made for an old dilapidated wooden cottage at Allerton-Bywater. In September the Justices made an order to cease occupying within twenty-one days.

A closing order for a house at Stanks was made in July. The cottage was damp and dilapidated and the conveniences defective. The question of demolition should now be considered.

In November a report was made to the Council that an old disused cottage at Barwick was unsafe and should be pulled down. The Council decided to proceed under the Housing and Town Planning Act rather than the Towns Improvement Clauses Act. Last year I reported upon some houses known as Shepherd's Buildings, Allerton-Bywater. These were six back-to-back houses, the back portions being insufficiently lighted and ventilated owing to a high building nine feet away. The owner agreed to convert them into through houses as originally constructed. In September last I reported that although doors had been provided on each storey between the front and back houses they were still let as separate dwellings, and in two instances the doors had been fastened up and the conditions remained exactly as before. A Committee of the District Council visited the spot and decided that the owner should be allowed six months in which to let them as through houses, failing which the question of making closing orders will be considered.

A dwelling at Scarthingwell known as the Farm Cottage is extremely damp and somewhat dilapidated and is in its present condition unfit for habitation. Notice was recently served upon the owner to remedy the defects.

In previous reports I have mentioned the bad condition of some of the private streets in the district especially those in the parish of Allerton-Bywater. Those in the Lock Lane portion of this parish are abominable. As soon as the new sewerage scheme is completed they should be dealt with under the Private Street Works Act.

In February I reported upon the state of Helena Street, Kippax. The upper portion has since been repaired by the property owners. The lower part is to be taken over by the District Council.

WATER SUPPLY & DRAINAGE.

In previous Annual Reports I have mentioned the need of a public supply at South Milford, and in January last I again directed your attention to its dangerous condition. Practically the whole supply is from shallow wells most of which are seriously polluted with sewerage, or liable to pollution by reason of their defective construction and proximity to privies and fold yards. Typhoid fever recurs year after year. I suggested that a trial bore should be made on the high ground at the west end of the village. If satisfactory water were obtained a public supply could be pumped by a wind engine and stored in a reservoir at ground level. In August I again reported that owing to the recurrence of cases of typhoid fever and the very bad condition of the water in the wells it was necessary to take immediate steps to provide a wholesome supply. It is impossible for the various owners to obtain good water owing to the proximity of sources of pollution.

It was then suggested that a main and stand-pipes should at once be laid and water obtained temporarily from a well at the top end of the village. I reported that owing to its proximity to sources of pollution I could not recommend it as a temporary public supply. This scheme has however now been carried out and the water is pumped by hand into a raised tank. I hope the experimental bore will as soon as possible be commenced on ground further removed from risk of contamination. No further progress has been made in obtaining a supply for Sherburn; one supply might well serve for this village and South Milford.

Owing to cases of typhoid fever in Tadcaster a sample of water from the public supply was sent to the County Council for bacteriological examination in October, it showed no evidence of contamination.

In April a Local Government Board Inquiry was held for sanction for a loan of £9000 for carrying out the scheme for the supply of Barwick Parish from the well at Kiddall Lane. This has not yet been granted.

New sewers have been laid in Victoria Street, Allerton, and Leeds Road, Kippax, the old ones being now used as surface water drains. Sewer extensions have been made at Crossgates, Ulleskelf, and Church Fenton, details of which appear in the Inspector's reports. At Barwick sewerage works a new sludge pit has been constructed. The effluent from these works is now treated by land filtration.

The sanitary condition of the cowsheds occupied by registered cowkeepers is steadily improving. The main defects are over-crowding and insufficient ventilation, and the accumulation of manure too near the sheds.

In May a cowkeeper in the Barwick parish was summoned for not keeping his sheds sufficiently ventilated. Although the landlord had provided ventilators he did not use them. The sheds were also over-crowded. A fine of £5 and costs was imposed.

In January the Medical Officer of Health of a West Riding Borough reported that a sample of milk received from this district contained tubercle bacilli. I visited the sheds with a veterinary surgeon. The cows' udders were examined and several suspicious cases noted. Unfortunately samples of milk from only two of these could be examined bacteriologically and both gave a negative result.

In July the milk from another farm was found to be tuberculous. In this case the veterinary surgeon was able to detect the diseased udder and the cowkeeper at once had the animal destroyed.

The District Council instructed me to obtain the services of a veterinary surgeon in any suspicious case of tuberculosis amongst milking cows.

Forty-six work shops are at present on the register and to these fifty-one inspections have been made. Two verbal notices were given to cleanse and were complied with.

Eight bakehouses are registered and are kept in a clean and wholesome condition: four out-workers are employed in tailoring. The Sanitary Inspectors' Reports show a considerable amount of good work carried out during the year.

Your obedient servant,

BERNARD STEDMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(WESTERN DIVISION).

NEW BUILDINGS.

Plans approved for New Houses ...	...	...	84
Plans approved for other Buildings	...	...	20
New Houses completed ...	...	...	127
Other Buildings completed	...	...	18
Drains ...	...	...	...yds. 3407
Gullies ...	...	...	...
Inter Traps	...	...	88
Privies ...	...	...	89
Ashpits ...	...	...	59
W.C.'s ...	...	...	61
Ashbins ...	...	...	37
Cesspools	...	...	2
Wells ...	...	...	1
Soft Water Tanks	...	...	1

SEWER EXTENSIONS, ETC.

Kippax Surface Water Sewer ...	...	...	93 yds.
Allerton Bywater, 634 yds. Sewer, 16 M.H's., 1 L.H's., 3 V.S's.			
Crossgates, 312 yds. Sewer, 5 M.H's., 1 Flushing Chamber.			
Barwick-in-Elmet, New Sludge Pit at Sewage Works.			

GARFORTH HOSPITAL.

New Diphtheria Block.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Walls made Impervious ...	...	...	...	3
New Floors ...	...	...	...	1
Re-drained ...	...	...	...	1
Cleansed and Limewashed ...	...	...	...	3
Closed ...	...	...	...	1
Inspections to Slaughter Houses ...	...	...	...	32

COWSHEDS.

Increased Air Space	...	...	...	...	...	3
New Floors...	...	...	...	...	...	3
More Light...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Better Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Re-drained ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls made Impervious	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Unsatisfactory and Closed	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Cowsheds Erected	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspections to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	128

NUISANCES.

New Drains Laid ...	...	...	...	...	...	312 yds.
Inspection Chambers Provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
House Drains Disconnected ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains Re-laid ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
New Sink Pipes Fixed	...	...	...	...	...	14
New Gullies Provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
Old Gullies Pulled Out	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vent Shafts Extended	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vent Shafts Painted...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Open Water Course Cleaned Out	...	...	...	...	...	620 yds.
New W.C.'s put in ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Privies Converted to W.C.'s ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New Privies and Ashpits Built	...	...	...	...	...	5
Old Privies and Ashpits Re-built	...	...	...	...	...	11
Old Privies and Ashpits Removed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Privies Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cesspools Cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cesspools Removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses Repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses Overcrowded and Abated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses Spouted ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
House Spouts Connected to Drain	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pig-styles Removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fowls Removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Manure Heaps Removed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water Samples analysed	...	...	...	...	...	2

NUISANCES—*Continued.*

Houses Connected to Public Water Supply	...	...	...	2
Houses Provided with New Sinks	...	...	...	2
Houses Provided with New Baths	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from Blocked Drains Abated	...	...	...	13
Nuisances from Dirty Backyards Abated	...	...	...	3
Dirty Fish Shop Closed	...	...	...	1
Manholes made Air-tight	...	...	...	2
New Manholes put down	...	...	...	2
Other Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	4
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	97
Houses Disinfected after Cases of Consumption	...	...	...	4
Schools Disinfected after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	1
House to House Inspections...	...	..	...	48
Nuisances Reported to Council	...	...	...	17
Nuisances Notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	104
Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	124

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

New Bakehouses Erected	...	...	...	...	1
Notices Served and Abated	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections under above Act	32

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

Canal Boats Inspected	25
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H. M. DRIVER, A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor,

December 31st, 1910.

GARFORTH.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(EASTERN DIVISION).

NUISANCES.

Reports made to the Sanitary Committee	...	...	23
Inspections made of Cowsheds, Houses, &c., accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	64
Houses Disinfected (Fever Cases)	...	...	39
Nuisances Observed or Complaints Received	...	...	108
Notices served by the District Council	...	...	15
Nuisances Abated	...	...	90
Nuisances in hand, 1909 Abated	...	...	9
Old Privies and Ashpits Repaired	...	...	6
Old Privies and Ashpits Removed	...	...	12
New Privies and Ashpits Built	...	...	11
Dust Bins Provided	...	...	3
W.C.'s Provided	...	...	12
W.C.'s Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	2
W.C.'s Repaired	...	...	1
Inspection Chambers provided to Drains	...	...	17
Intercepting or Disconnecting Traps fixed to Drains	...	...	9
New Drains laid and approved to existing Houses	...	560 yds.	
Ventilating Shafts provided to Drains	...	...	6
Old Privies converted into Box Closets	...	...	2
Accumulation of Rubbish Removed	...	...	14
Existing Houses Re-drained	...	...	5
Cesspools Removed	...	...	2
New Trap Gullies fixed to existing Houses	...	...	12
Dirty House Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	1
Damp and Dilapidated House Closed	...	...	1
Nuisances from Pigkeeping Abated	...	...	5
Nuisance from Insanitary Stabling Abated	...	...	1
Nuisance from Keeping Fowls Abated	...	...	2

NUISANCES—*Continued.*

Drains Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective Spouting and Fall Pipes Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired and Trapped	...	...	...	...	...	11
Old Dilapidated Buildings pulled down	...	...	...	...	...	2
Private Sewage Installation Provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Well Closed	...	...	...	...	...	1

COWSHEDS, SLAUGHTER HOUSES, WORKSHOPS, &c.

Cowsheds Inspected (Registered)	...	...	...	...	...	44
New Floors and Drainage provided to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	5
Light, Ventilation, &c. provided to Cowsheds ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cowshed Cleansed and Limewashed after Notice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops Inspected (Factory and Workshop Act, 1901)	...	...	...	...	...	28
Bakehouses Inspected (Factory and Workshop Act, 1901) ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughter Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	18
Common Lodging House Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1

SEWERS, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

New Manholes provided to Public Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Public Sewers Re-laid	...	...	...	...	37 yds.	
New Public Sewers Laid	...	...	...	...	230 yds.	
Sewer Ventilating Shafts Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Open Sewer Cleansed	...	...	...	...	80 yds.	
New Water Main Laid	...	...	...	...	920 yds.	
Public Stand Pipes Fixed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Plans of New Premises Approved	...	...	...	...	...	14
New Houses Passed for Occupation ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
New Drains Inspected and Approved in connection with New Properties ...	...	...	...	...	735 yds.	

SCAVENGING RETURNS.

		Loads of Nightsoil Removed.		Loads of Rubbish Removed.
Tadcaster, East and West	...	725	...	253
Sherburn-in-Elmet	...	586	..	—
South Milford...	...	343	...	—

H. C. WOOD, Assoc. M. Inst., C.M.E., A. R. SAN. I.,
Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor,
TADCASTER.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous years. Name of District. TADCASTER RURAL.

YEAR.	POPULATION estimated to Middle of each year.		BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			DEATHS OF RESIDENTS registered in Public Institutions in the District.		DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS registered in Public Institutions in the District.		NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
					UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.							
	NUMBER.	RATE.*	NUMBER.	RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS REGISTERED.	NUMBER.	RATE.	NUMBER.	RATE.	NUMBER.	RATE.	NUMBER.	RATE.	NUMBER.	RATE.
1900	29,000	955	33.0	137	143	524	18.0	15	...	1	525	18.1		
1901	29,515	975	33.0	136	139	466	15.7	21	...	2	468	15.8		
1902	30,050	937	31.2	126	134	480	15.9	26	...	6	486	16.0		
1903	30,500	983	32.2	126	128	466	15.2	29	4	18	480	15.7		
1904	30,700	949	30.9	115	121	459	14.9	16	2	13	470	15.3		
1905	30,900	954	30.9	119	124	438	14.2	16	1	7	444	14.3		
1906	31,200	925	29.6	104	112	421	13.5	26	...	9	430	13.8		
1907	31,400	888	28.3	119	134	474	15.1	20	...	13	487	15.5		
1908	28,050	849	30.2	117	138	375	13.4	14	...	8	383	13.6		
1909	28,400	804	28.3	92	114	383	13.5	14	7	18	400	14.1		
Averages for years 1900-1909.														
1910	28,700	804	28.0	92	30.7	114	11.4	372	12.9	18	1	35	15.2	14.1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages

Number of inhabited houses

Average number of persons per house

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered by water).

29,507
6,169
72,594
47

At Census of 1901

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.
Name of District, TADCASTER RURAL.

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, 1910.
Name of District, TADCASTER RURAL.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		
	At Ages—Years.						Abberford			Tadcaster W.		
At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 65	65 and up- wards	Abberford	Sherburn	Tadcaster	Abberford	Sherburn	Total cases removed to Hospital
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	33	...	11	20	2	...	...	30	...	3	...	...
Erysipelas	13	1	24	53	8	11	...	82	5	2	44	3
Scarlet Fever	87	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	23	7	4
Typhus Fever	...	...	1	14	4	20	...	...	9	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis(pauper cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	173	2	36	88	14	33	...	129	16	28	51	7
											16	74

Isolation Hospital at Tarforth provided by the Tadcaster Rural District Council

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1910.

Name of District, TADCASTER RURAL.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Name of District, TADCASTER RURAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Death under One Year.		
All Causes.	{ Certified	23	8	1	2	34	15	10	5	2	5	5	4	4	3	2	3	92		
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases	{ Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	11
Diarrhoeal Diseases	{ Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
	Gastro-enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth ...	14	2	...	1	17	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Wasting Diseases	{ Congenital Defects ...	...	3	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility ...	...	2	3	...	5	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	14	
	Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases	{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ...	...	3	2	...	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes ...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4
All Causes	23	8	1	2	34	15	10	5	2	5	5	4	3	2	3	92

Births in the year { legitimate 775.
illegitimate 29.Population
Estimated to middle of 1910,
28,700.Deaths in the year { legitimate 83.
illegitimate 9.

Deaths from ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES 406.